

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and  
32d st.—*OPERA HOUSE—LE PETIT FAUT.*WOODS' MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner  
30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—*THE PANTOMIME OF  
WEE WILKIE WINKIE.*STREINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—*GRAND NIELSON  
CONCERT.*BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—*JAROTINE—DICK THE  
NEWBOY.*FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—*MAN  
AND WIFE.*ROOTH'S THEATRE, 32d st. between 5th and 6th avs.—  
RIP VAN WINKLE.FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise)—  
MARIE BERTHIAUX AS JANE EYRE.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—*BARNABY  
RUDGE.*NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—*GERMAN  
OPERA—MERRY WIVES OF WINCHESTER.*WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—  
SHERIDAN'S COMEDY OF THE RIVALS.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—*THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE  
MAN.*GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—*VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—RENNAN.*MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
KING ROYAL'S DAUGHTER—HONEYMOON.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—*VARIETY  
ENTERTAINMENT.*THEATRE COMIQUE, 534 Broadway.—*COMIC VOYALISM,  
NEGRO ACTS, &c.*SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—  
NEGRO MINSTRELS, FARRER, BURLINGUES, &c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 805 Broadway.—  
THE BARKS OF THE PERIOD—THE ONLY LEON.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—*NEGRO MIN-  
STRELS, BURLINGUES, &c.*BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—*WELCH, HUGHES &  
WHITE'S BROOKLYN MINSTRELS.*AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—*EMPIRE  
BUILDING, Third Avenue and Sixty-third street.*DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 7, 1870.

## CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- PAGE.
- 1—Advertisements.
  - 2—Advertisements.
  - 3—Paris: Reports of Several Minor Engagements; Defeat of the Prussians near Tours.—*HERALD'S Special Reports from the German Army.*
  - 4—The American Jockey Club: First Day of the Fall Meeting at Jerome Park; Interesting Scenes and Splendid Sport; Beauty and Richness of the Course.—*Four Capital Races—Nassau, Saratoga, Poughkeepsie, and Westchester Agricultural Fair—Old World Items—The Yellow Fever—Chamber of Commerce—Retraction of California Freight Rates—City Intelligence—The Case of Ex-Policeman Cassidy—Murder in Chicago—Army Intelligence.*
  - 5—A Chase at Sea: A French Gunboat After the Steamship Westphalia—Brooklyn Water Supply—Departure of Americans for Egypt—Alleged Felonious Assault—Masonic Amusements—The Board of Foreign Missions—Murder and Suicide—St. Thomas' Church: Opening services Yesterday—Traders at Military Posts—A Wild Cat Adventure—Naval Intelligence—A Fifth Avenue Robbery—A Brutal Attack—New York and Brooklyn Courts—Department of Docks—Personal Intelligence—Shooting Affray at Jerome Park—Auric.
  - 6—Editorials: Leading Article on the Siege of Paris—Amusement Announcements.
  - 7—Editorials: Miscellaneous.—*News—Trouble Among the Women—News from Washington—Yachting—Career of a Youngster—Felling a Forger—Merchants' Suicide—Shocking Railroad Accident—In Memoriam—Important Police Changes—Business Notices.*
  - 8—Cuba: Gradual Abolition of Slavery; Proclamation of the New Law—Brooklyn's Cheap Transit—Hear the Other Side? What the Theatre Ticket Speculators Have to Say—Fires During September: The Car Drivers' Strike—A Sad Suicide—Financial and Commercial Reports—Real Estate Matters—Marriages and Deaths.
  - 9—Advertisements.
  - 10—Political: Another Stormy Meeting of the Republican General Committee; Miscellaneous Political News—Trenton Affairs—The Newark Hammer Assault—A Silver Wedding—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
  - 11—Advertisements.
  - 12—Advertisements.

THE GODBITE MORMONS have erected a church of their own in Salt Lake City, thus driving another spike into Brigham's coffin.

A REPORT WHICH NEED NOT BE DOUBTED—That inside as well as outside of Paris plundering is the order of the day. Such is war everywhere, even with all "the modern improvements."

A FALSE REPORT—The death of General Von Moltke. The rumor was like many others received from the seat of war, which come in such multitudes and in such questionable shapes that it is a labor to separate the few grains of wheat from the bushels of chaff. The field of war begets canards as carriages beget flies.

FIRES FOR THE MONTH.—Our monthly calendar, showing the losses by fire in this country for the month of September, exhibits an alarming increase over the previous month, and is altogether unparalleled for the same month in any previous year. The question now arises, have steam and machinery fully met the expectations of those who urged them as executive agents in suppressing conflagrations?

POLITICS IN THE STATE.—Now is the time for the dominant power in the State to show that they are the reform party. The democratic leaders have been talking a great deal about reform, about the reduction of taxes, about improvements in our canal system, about the eradication of evils that have been allowed to creep into our railroad corporations by legislative authority. Now is the time for the democracy to select the best and most honest men for the next Legislature. Will they do it?

CHINESE CIVILIZATION.—China has sought and found admission into the family of civilized nations so far as treaties can give her admission. But China, in murdering missionaries and nuns and burning churches and schools and hospitals, is giving us bad proof of her fitness for admission to civilized society. It appears that she has made another murderous attack on the foreign residents. If this thing continues it will be our duty, in conjunction with Great Britain and Russia, to give her some lessons which will not be easy for her to forget.

## The Siege of Paris.

The siege of Paris, which began to loom upon the Parisians with the disastrous rout of the splendid army of MacMahon on the Rhine frontier, became a certainty (unless avoided by a treaty of peace) after the astounding capitulation of Sedan. After Sedan there was a treaty of peace which saved the capital of Austria; but after Sedan, which involved the overthrow of the responsible government of France and the substitution of a provisional republic resolved upon the expulsion of the enemy, there was no alternative to King William but the siege of Paris. Accordingly his resistless army columns from Sedan were moved down upon the city. They have encircled it, and by an impassable wall of steel they have isolated it from the outside world. They have so far completed the prodigious work of investment in a circuit of thirty miles that they are reported as ready to commence operations not only upon some of the exterior defensive forts, but in the bombardment of the city itself.

We have meantime, through the limited aerial mail facilities of balloons and carrier pigeons, information from within the walls, that though the city has two millions of consumers of provisions, and is totally cut off from all outside sources of supply, it is still provided with means of subsistence which may be made to hold out for three or four months; that the Seine, flowing through the city, furnishes an abundant supply of water, which cannot be cut off; that the armed defenders within the city's walls and exterior fortifications far exceed in number three hundred thousand men; that they have an abundance of ammunition for small arms and artillery; that they are preparing for offensive operations; and from Tours we learn that on the Rhone and the Loire other armies are rapidly forming to come to the rescue. These reports of the state of things in Paris are from the city's defenders, who, of course, represent their situation in the most favorable light. We really, however, know no more of what is going on from day to day in Paris than of the events transpiring in the inner city of Peking or in the streets of Timbuctoo—a fact which, in this boasted epoch of advanced civilization, is the most astounding of all the astounding facts of the wonderful nineteenth century.

Assuming, however, that the internal condition of Paris, as represented at Tours through those balloon and pigeon expresses, is substantially true, may not General Trochu be preparing for a sortie upon which he calculates to change the fortunes of the war? With an army of three hundred thousand men at his command is it not within his power to sally out *en masse* upon some weak point of the enemy's encircling line and double it up by mere weight of numbers, as Stonewall Jackson, in an overwhelming flank attack, doubled up and pushed away from Richmond the army of McClellan? Some such brilliant coup as this may be contemplated by Trochu, and in the little outside skirmishes with the Germans, now occurring almost every day, he may be training his soldiers for a grand attack; but the repeated failures of Bazaine with his veteran soldiers in his sorties from Metz are rather calculated to discourage than to invite any such experiments with the raw troops of Paris.

General Grant, we are informed from a reliable source at Washington, "so far from uttering a doubt, as alleged, with reference to the Prussians being able to capture Paris, to-day (October 5) expressed the opinion that they would be successful, judging by all the military circumstances." General Grant thinks that from "all the military circumstances" there will have to capitulate, or that it will be by the investing German army; and this opinion, from the hero of the sieges of Vicksburg and of Petersburg and Richmond, will command universal attention and respect. Assuming that the issue of the siege will establish the soundness of this opinion, and that Paris, a month or two or three months hence, from the combined pressure of isolation, bombardment, hunger and internal disorders, will be reduced to a surrender, what then? Will the government at Tours succumb and ask for peace or an armistice, or will it be still controlled by the implacable and impracticable "reds" in favor of war to "the last ditch?"

We think it altogether probable that the fall of Paris will bring even the most violent of the members of the existing French government to terms of peace, with the conviction that further resistance will only entail upon France further losses, sufferings and humiliations. Count Bismarck has emphatically declared that Prussia has nothing to do with the business of establishing the local government of France, but that short of a responsible or regular government Prussia must hold some material guarantees in entering into a treaty of peace. That the present provisional establishment of France, with or before the capture of Paris, will be brought into such stipulations for peace as will save France from further misfortunes, and secure to her the republic, we can hardly doubt. Meanwhile we cannot dismiss the conviction that England, Russia and Austria, acting conjointly at this crisis with Prussia and with France in behalf of peace, would speedily put an end to this disastrous and deplorable war.

"OFFICE IS SWEET AND MONEY IS SCARCE."—The talented member of the Republican General Committee who "got off" this neatly expressed political aphorism last night deserves immortality. He has defined in half a dozen words the vital principle of political science. He tells us the whole story. "You know how it is yourself," Mr. Fitch.

PLEADING GUILTY.—The severe lesson which the City Judge gave prominent criminals in imposing long terms of imprisonment seems to have the effect of scaring their associates in a very wholesome fashion. Pleading guilty to indictments for murder and manslaughter, in the hope of getting lighter sentences, is becoming quite common in the Court of Special Sessions. This saves some expense to the county, but we hope that the Recorder will not relax the rule of exacting the full measure of penalty, whether the plea of guilty is accepted or not. The roughs are evidently in terror of the Court after the late experience they have had under the City Judge.

A HINT TO TAMMANY.—A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

## The War Situation—The Urban Cordon of Videttes.

The great war in France is becoming almost tediously monotonous. The preparations for the bombardment of Paris are almost completed, and until that bombardment commences we must content ourselves with desultory accounts of skirmishes here and there, the progress of the movement south and the detached operations of the uhlans and the tireurs. The grand strategic operations are evidently concluded. Von Moltke's work is done. The resisting power of France is penned up in Paris and Metz, and there is nothing for the Prussians to do but to hammer it to death by persistent blows. To use a pugilistic simile, Prussia has France's head in chancery. There is no skillful parrying necessary, no scientific thrusts—nothing but heavy pounding.

The uhlans continue their raids with the audacity for which this admirable force of the Prussian cavalry has made itself famous. They attacked St. Just, just above Clermont, about thirty miles north of Paris, on the 28th, and held possession of the town, although they had a sharp fight with the Garde Mobile to get it. They now occupy Clermont and Breteuil, and will soon hold Amiens and Neufchatel. They have very recently been operating between Beauvais and Rouen west of Evreux and in the neighborhood of Chartres, Pithiviers and Fontainebleau, so that, as a glance at the map will show, they form almost an unbroken cordon, counting the heavy infantry forces at Soissons and Chalons, around Paris, an advanced line of pickets forty miles outside of their own investing line. A sharp fight is said to await them in the neighborhood of Rouen, where Gardes Mobiles are congregating with orders to prevent the formation of this cordon of videttes at any cost. Orders have been issued from Lille directing the Garde Mobile to withdraw before the advance of any heavy body of uhlans, probably with a view to concentrating at Rouen for that purpose.

The fight at Chateau Gaillard, near Fontainebleau, on the 4th, is reported to have been an important defeat of the Prussians, compelling them to evacuate Pithiviers. It was, however, merely a snap of the finger to the investing lines about Paris. Our correspondent at Versailles, in fact, says that no strong movement against the besiegers can be made by Southern France for a long time to come.

## The Empress Eugenie in England.

A special cable despatch from London to the NEW YORK HERALD has made it plain to our readers that in England the Empress Eugenie has not found herself so uncomfortable after all. It was the opinion of many that the royal family had been lacking in courtesy to the fallen Empress and that the aristocracy had forgotten to fawn because favors were no longer to be had. It now appears from a letter addressed by the Empress to the Emperor that Queen Victoria, directly on the arrival of the Empress in England, offered to make her a state visit, which the Empress with great good sense thought had better be postponed. Kindly messages were sent her by the Prince and Princess of Wales—messages recalling the pleasant memories of the past when the Empress made them happy in the Tuilleries, and expressing a willingness to do what they could to aid her comfort. In addition the aristocracy have been assiduous in their attentions, Lord Ashburham offering her his mansion in Sussex and the Duke of Norfolk and the Marquis of Lansdowne begging permission to pay their respects. All this is as it should be. Fallen greatness is always entitled to respect. Queen Victoria would not have been her true self if she had acted otherwise than she has done. A good queen, a noble example to her people, she has always been a true woman. It is gratifying to know that the Prince and Princess of Wales have not been wanting in that nobleness which becomes their high position. And all the attention which has been shown the Empress has been shown to a lady whom all the world has learned to esteem and love. No woman in history has figured more bravely than the Empress Eugenie; and if she has fallen from her high position she has fallen not because of folly, but because the fates for the present are against her. It is not by any means impossible that she may yet shine in the Tuilleries and dispense her imperial favors. In any case it is well that England, the boasted asylum of liberty, should treat her well.

A GERMAN STEAMER FROM NEW YORK CHASED BY A FRENCH GUNBOAT.—There seems to be no doubt of the fact that the Hamburg steamer Westphalia, which left this port last Wednesday, was chased by the French gunboat La Touche Treville, but having the advantage of her adversary in point of speed she managed to keep her at a respectful distance and to escape her altogether. It seems that the La Touche Treville conveyed the Ville de Paris for some distance out to sea, and that, sighting the Westphalia some forty miles from the Highland Light, the Frenchman attempted to intercept her, but failed by a gap of four miles, and abandoning the chase, returned to port yesterday morning, where she will probably await another chance of renewing the chase on another German vessel. It is very questionable whether this partial blockade of the port of a neutral is authorized by international law. If it is it shows that that law most certainly needs revision and correction. American sympathies are largely with the French republic in the present war, but such an embargo on the free commerce of our ports is not calculated to strengthen those sympathies.

IF THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY had had brains it might have played sad havoc with Old Tammany; but being brainless as well as soulless, and being, furthermore, particularly impetuous, it has gone the way of all valid political organizations.

WALL STREET PUZZLED.—The speculative fraternity in Wall street are puzzled over the remarkable advance in American securities in London and the altered aspect of the European war, which is now regarded as less hopeful of future victories for the German armies. The former continues to send gold down, but there is no knowing when the Prussians may begin a retreat from Paris and give gold an upward turn. Wall street is consequently on the fence again.

## The Guerrilla Warfare in France.

Patriotism is a sentiment deep-rooted in the human soul. Notwithstanding the terrible defeats of the French army, from the Rhine to the Seine, France to-day presents to all the world the splendid spectacle of a people determined to defend their beautiful capital to the last, and to do all that can be done to regain for the nation what imperial imbecility has lost. However much we may admire the strategy and strength which have brought the Prussian armies to the walls of Paris, we cannot fail to feel the sad condition to which the French as a people have been brought, and to sympathize with them in their efforts to drive the arrogant invader from their soil. It was supposed that after the surrender of MacMahon's army and the Emperor Napoleon at Sedan, Strasbourg and Metz would immediately capitulate, and the war be at an end. But Strasbourg made a stubborn resistance, and Metz still maintains a determined attitude. Paris, with its barricades and bastions, accepts the alternative of a protracted siege, and the French people everywhere are rising to resist what now appears to be the Prussian policy of the complete humiliation of the people and the dismemberment of France. Reports from the seat of war show that, though the French battalions have been broken, the fragments that escaped have not lost their vitality, and that these, reorganized, are still capable of presenting to the foe a powerful and determined front. Fugitives from many fatal fields have had a common rendezvous with fresh troops in Paris, where half a million men, behind elaborate fortifications, will defend the capital and endeavor to restore the fame of France.

The government at Tours is disposed to make a *levy en masse* to meet the victorious columns of the Prussians; but, while the people in the rear of the German armies may wisely consider it inexpedient to respond universally to this call, independent bands will undoubtedly harass the armies of invasion and occasionally pounce upon their flanks. In the movements of grand armies guerrilla warfare is despised. It is an evidence of weakness rather than of strength. In itself it has not an honorable place in military science. Generally speaking a guerrilla is little better than a spy. Capture entails on each the probability of certain death. But guerrilla warfare is an auxiliary to which the people of an invaded country often find it necessary to resort. It has played an important part in sanguinary strife, especially in protracted wars. Had King Theodosius used some of his barbarian bands along the line leading into the interior of his country the British army would have had a less easy and triumphant march through Abyssinia to Magdala, and he might not have had to blow out his royal barbarian brains in the desperation of defeat.

The evident intention of the Prussians to settle down for some time in France, as the Austrians did in Italy in 1848, already suggests to the French people the necessity of harassing them at every favorable point. King William's words assured the world that he was warring, not against France, but against Napoleon. King William's conduct shows that he is now warring, not against Napoleon, but against France. Had he stopped at Sedan and proffered peace upon terms which the French could honorably accept his avowed object would have been believed, and all the world would have honored him. But King William, feeling that "revenge is sweet," is borne along by the brilliant prospect of a triumphant entry into Paris and of making peace in the imperial palace, as the First Napoleon did in Berlin. Bismarck, as the power behind the throne, may be most anxious to see history thus repeat itself; but this thirst for blood and this lust for conquest show him to be more an ambitious manager than a truly great and honorable statesman. The destruction of celebrated cities and the devastation of the country along the Prussian line of march, the call for contributions from the people, together with the closing of the lines around the walls of Paris and the forming of armies to sweep through the interior, have driven the French people to adopt not only the most vigorous measures for defence, but also merciless means for retaliation.

We read that many of the French troops at Strasbourg refused to surrender their arms and threw them into the moat. After the surrender eight thousand Prussian soldiers were quartered upon the citizens, who, naturally enough, assumed a sullen attitude. Bands of free shooters have been active in the province, interfering with the Prussian communications. The same spirit is manifested everywhere in France. Attacks have been made on several of the Prussian outposts by the peasantry. Near St. Dizier the people fired on a detachment of the invading troops, killing and wounding many. The temper of the citizens is shown in the statement that when a strong force was sent to levy a contribution of five hundred thousand francs for this offence, the Mayor assured the commanding officer that they would sooner submit to the burning of the town than to the execution of the order, and accordingly the town was burned. While riding in the cortege of the King of Prussia from Rheims to Chalons to confer with the Crown Prince, the Duke of Nassau and one of his aides-de-camp were mortally wounded and another aide-de-camp was killed by an ambush of the Franks-Tireurs. These men are old soldiers, sportsmen, gamekeepers and others in different parts of the country, who are practiced in the use of arms, and who volunteer to perform guerrilla service. It is not unlikely that in the present instance their object was to kill, not the Duke of Nassau, but the King of Prussia; and, indeed, he narrowly escaped, for several bullets struck his carriage. Petitions from Berlin request the King not to expose himself. With this exasperated element active in France, in the vicinity of the invading armies, we should not be surprised to hear any day of the assassination of Bismarck or King William or some of his royal commanding generals. Before the surrender of Napoleon King William was regarded only as the enemy of an imperial dynasty; but since Sedan and the formation of the French republic he has been looked upon as the enemy of an independent people. Frenchmen are excitable, and if the war continues long and this spirit of assassination becomes prevalent the King and his prime minister will be constantly

in greater danger of personal injury than they were in any of the bloody battles of the war.

## The Situation in Cuba—Gradual Emancipation.

The law passed by the Spanish Cortes, and promulgated by the Regent Serrano on the 4th of July last, for the partial emancipation of persons held to slavery in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been published in the official gazette of Havana, and a translation of it is given in to-day's HERALD. It declares free all children of slave mothers born after the publication of the law; all slaves who have attained or shall attain the age of sixty years; all who have aided the Spanish government in the present insurrection, and all who are under the control of the State; and it provides that, when Cuba is represented in the Spanish Cortes by its own deputies, a bill for the compensated emancipation of those then remaining in slavery shall be reported by the government. The law is said to be regarded with unfriendly feelings by the slaveholders of the island, who see in it the first practical step towards the complete abolition of slavery in the Antilles.

Our correspondent in Havana also furnishes us with a batch of very interesting letters on the state of affairs in Cuba, which, owing to the crowded state of our columns we are unable to publish. From the information contained in these letters we may come to a fair estimate of the unsettled condition of things throughout the island. Another storm is brewing. The Spanish residents in Cuba are incensed at the manner in which the home government has acted towards them. In an address just issued, emanating from the Spaniards who have taken up a permanent residence on the island, the Madrid government is soundly berated, denounced as treacherous, charged with being corrupt and stigmatized as being even in league with the insurgents. The tone of the document in question, which has been forwarded to Madrid, and copies of which are scattered profusely throughout the prominent cities and towns in the island, is inflammatory in the highest degree. It denounces those at present in power in Spain in the most unmeasured terms. It tells Prim & Co. that the Spaniards here will keep Cuba and Porto Rico Spanish whether you wish or not. What care we whether you wish it or do not wish it? Indeed the spirit manifested in this document reflects very fairly the unsettled state of opinion among the Spanish residents in Cuba. They are disgusted with Spain, despise Prim, hate the Cortes and long for the partial or complete autonomy of the island. They are also believers in the valor and courage of the volunteers, call Valmaseda the "beloved Valmaseda." What may be the result of all the disturbing elements which now exist in the island it is not very difficult to conjecture. So far as the influence of the home government is concerned, if this feeling increases it will shortly amount to nothing in the island. In the meantime the Cubans are active. Within the past few weeks two, if not more, successful expeditions have been landed on the Cuban coast, and arms and ammunition, long before this, conveyed to the insurgents. Let the Spaniards fight among themselves. So much the better. The wider the breach between the Spaniards in Spain and the Spaniards in Cuba the nearer approaches the end of the Cuban difficulty. Let them fight if necessary, and while they quarrel among themselves the Cuban people, if they are true to themselves, can step in and secure the prize of Cuban independence.

## Provisions vs. Men.

The scarcity of food in Paris is a matter of much apprehension to the French. With the city cut off from sources of supplies there is good ground for such concern. If the siege should be protracted, as it promises to be, the coming winter will find many "hungry Frenchmen" within the walls. Visions of starvation already appear before their eyes. It is said that orders have been given to take no Prussians prisoners, in view of the fact that the food they would consume would be required for the citizens and the garrison. Similar orders, we are told, have been issued by the Prussians. The war will entail an immense amount of suffering everywhere in France. The sword will reap a richer harvest this season than the sickle. The Prussians, having lines of communication open and France as a forage ground, may "fare sumptuously every day," while the poor Frenchmen may be reduced to horse and sausage meat. The ex-Emperor Napoleon may have all the delicacies of the season in the splendid palace of Wilhelmshöhe, while thousands of the people whose honor and interests he has jeopardized may be starving in the streets. Such is the fortune and the fate of war. It may be that the want of bread will prove to the Parisians a more successful peacemaker than Jules Favre.

ROYAL BUNCOMBE.—When the Emperor Napoleon started to join his army, in what he regarded as a sort of pleasure excursion to Berlin, he boasted that he would never return to Paris except as a conqueror. A few short weeks left him a captive in the princely palace of Wilhelmshöhe, with a third of his army cooped up in the fortified towns of France, another third held as prisoners of war, and the remnant either killed, wounded or demoralized fugitives. And now comes King William uttering the same kind of royal buncome and announcing to his anxious subjects, who beseech him not to expose his valuable life, that he will not return to Berlin until the war is terminated. We are accustomed to this sort of vain boasting, having been made familiar with it by "the last ditch" chivalry of the South, not very long ago. King William is not going to expose his life recklessly, and his loyal subjects may make their minds easy on that point; but it is not so certain that before the present war is ended the access to Berlin may not be closed against him by a German republic, and that he may be as unwelcome a visitor in his capital as Napoleon would now be in Paris.

THE MISSOURI TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, now being held in St. Louis, enjoys the presence and the speeches of Horace Greeley. This may be very good for the temperance cause in Missouri, but we think it is not quite fair that Greeley should be talking temperance in the far West instead of advocating the claims of General Woodford in New York.

## The Proper Policy of the Democratic Party in the State and City.

The democratic party have had power in the State of New York for some two years. We do not recur to the days of De Witt Clinton, Silas Wright or William L. Marcy. Their policy stamped the character of the State. They left the impress of their genius upon the institutions of New York, and it has never been erased.

The State of New York is itself an empire. Paris fallen, New York city becomes the centre of fashion, ornamentation, architecture, literature and art. The fashionable world must come here to find what is *en vogue* or *en republique*. Hence the State of New York and what Daniel Webster signalled as the "imperial city of New York" are at once launched, by events in Europe, into the full tide that leads to the culmination of whatever is great for a great city in the progress of civilization.

Now, would not a good politician think the business of governing such a State and such a city enough for present purposes? One might judge so, unless the uncurbed ambition of reckless men impels them to undertake more.

The democratic party is the prevailing influence in the city and State. It has unlimited control of the city, and a wave of its hand either sends a man to Congress, the Legislature, into some local office or into oblivion. This party is represented and its machinery is moved by a powerful organization called Tammany Hall. A gentleman known as "Boss Tweed" runs that machine. He not only makes nominations in the city, but throughout the State, and, to judge by a recent pipe-laying excursion of his out West, it seems as if he looked to the farming out of the Presidential plunder of 1872. The country should understand that Boss Tweed, our chief of the Department of Public Works; Dick Connolly, the comptroller of the money bags of the city, and Jim Fisk, the manager of the Albany lobby and of Erie, are a trio who have no other ambition than to see who can plunge his arms deepest into the treasure of other people and bring forth the largest amount of gain.

The democratic party of the State of New York ought to be well managed. But have the leaders learned wisdom through the crucible of defeat? The failure of Seymour at the last Presidential election affixes the signet of unsucceess if the nomination should peradventure be again imposed upon another New Yorker. The Western democrats will not think of it. They esteem the leaders of the New York democracy as only wind-lutes, who can only play upon strings that twang from the bestowal of sinecure places upon parasites. The Western men say to the Eastern and Northern democracy, "Cut aloof from the bad and corruptible men who have led you for so long a time. Sever the sound limbs from the rotten trunk, and then we may hope for success in the next Presidential campaign." That is their advice, and that is the advice of those who have sagacity enough to foresee that unless it be followed General Grant will be renominated for the Presidency by the republicans and triumphantly elected.

In the meantime we caution the democratic leaders who now hold power in this city and State to hold on to all they have and beware how they look beyond.

## The New Isthmus Exploring Expedition.

Congress made, during its last session, an appropriation for the expenses of surveying a route for a ship canal across the American isthmus. The Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes were particularly specified as the fields of exploration. The naval corps for the expedition has already been organized and will sail about the 10th of October. Captain Shufeldt, who is to command the expedition, will go out on the Kansas. In addition to the vessels forming the small squadron, the officers of which are to do the hydrographical work on the Atlantic side, one of the men-of-war of the Pacific squadron will be ordered to sail from San Francisco for the mouth of the Tehuantepec river, and its boats will be used to sound and survey the large lagoons on the Pacific, in order to ascertain with accuracy their adaptability for the construction of a harbor. If it is found that a good harbor can be made, the bar can be cut and a mole constructed as at Suez and at the mouth of the Amsterdam Canal on the North Sea. There is no doubt that the Mexican government will accord the necessary permission to make the survey, which will be preliminary to other more elaborate surveys, to be undertaken during this and the next year, with a view to determining finally upon the very best route for an interoceanic canal. It would be superfluous to repeat the numerous and convincing arguments which the HERALD has so often presented in favor of the national and world-wide importance of such a canal. The recent surveys of the Isthmus of Darien rendered a great service to science and commerce, if only in eliminating a large portion of that isthmus from future inquiry by demonstrating the utter impracticability of the routes examined at Caledonia, Sassari and San Blas. The peculiar advantages claimed for the Tehuantepec route have been well set forth in the report of Colonel Williams, Chief Engineer of the Tehuantepec Railway Company. Colonel Williams regards Tehuantepec as the proper place for an interoceanic ship canal, because, in the first place, no tunnel will be required on the entire route; in the second, it will require no very deep cuttings, and, in the third, there is a large extent of contiguous territory, with an elevation above the summit, which, it is believed, contains streams that will afford water sufficient to supply the summit level. He adds, in enumerating the advantages that a ship canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec would offer to the commerce of the world, and particularly to that of the United States (which lose, it is estimated, at least thirty-five million dollars every year for the want of such a canal), that it debouches into the Gulf of Mexico, our own Mediterranean, and by it the products of the valley of the Mississippi may be shipped from the gulf ports directly to China, Japan, the west coast of North and South America and the islands of the Pacific, and the imports thence may be brought home to the ports of Texas, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, to be transhipped to Memphis, Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati and distributed throughout the Western and Eastern States, even to the